

HANSEL, W.; PIECZKA, P.

"Making a New Hearth by Fusion for a Martin Process Furnace." n.5  
(WIADOMOSCI HUTNICZE Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1954 Stalino~~g~~rod, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

HANSEL, W

POL.

POL.

11116\* Preparation of Casting Ladles for Tapping Steel Melts. Przygotowanie kadeł odlawniczej do spustu wtopu stali. (Polish.) Władysław Hansel. Wiadomości Hutnicze, v. 11, no. 2, Feb. 1955, pp. 88-93.

Effects of operating variables on the life of ladle refractories; proper types and installation of refractory linings. Photographs, graphs, diagrams. 3 ref.

HANSEL, WŁADYSLAW

2362\* Methods of Closing the Tap-Hole of Open-Hearth  
Furnaces. Metody zamykania otworu tpurowego pieca mar-  
tenowskiego. (Polish.) Władysław Hansel and Władław Haki-  
wicz. Wiadomości hutnicze, no. 10, Oct. 1955, p. 290-300. MG

Advantages and disadvantages of various methods critically  
analyzed, including "dry", ash, ore, and magnesite methods  
of closing.

21

①

22

Hansel, Wladyslaw

4854\* Good and Bad Maintenance of the Tap Hole. O  
dobre i slabe konserwacji otworu spustowego. (Polish.)  
Wladyslaw Hansel and Wachw Dakowicz. Wiedza i  
technika, v. II, no. 12, Dec. 1955, p. 374-378. ①

Proper and improper opening of the open-hearth furnace tap  
hole. Design of hole and threshold, type, and use of block.  
Diagrams. 1 ref.

HANSEL W.

MG 6. Melting of chromium-containing steel in basic open-hearth  
furnace with full chromium recovery from the charge. T. -  
 Mazanek and W. Hansel. *Hutnik* 22, 405-42 (1956). For  
 martenitic steels it was found that there is an equil.  
 reached so that the higher the O content in the steel (up to  
 0.16% at 1538°) the more Cr is lost in the slag (to 100%);  
 however, low-O values (0.02% and less) allow all the Cr to  
 remain in the steel. For 1768° the relations are much more  
 favorable, even at 0.03% O practically all of the Cr will be  
 left in the steel. At any temp. there will be more Cr in the  
 bath (in proportion to that in the slag), if the Fe of the slag  
 is higher than 7.5%. Also, the higher the ratio  $Mn_{slag}/$   
 $Mn_{bath}$  is, the higher the ratio  $Cr_{bath}/Cr_{slag}$ . W. J. -

5768

669.016.5:621.740:660.14-424

Hansel W., Prusinski B. Optimum Conditions for Running the Melt /  
~~and Casting Steel for S-40 Rails.~~

"Ustalenie optymalnych warunków prowadzenia wytopów i odlewania stali na szyny S-40". Hutnik. No. 1-2, 1953, pp. 9-18, 1 fig., 10 tabs.

The causes of defects in rails were analysed and the following conclusions reached: 1) steel should be run off through channels with two openings; 2) not more than 0.10 kg. of Al per ton should be added to the ladles; 3) the temperature at running off should be  $1580^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$  according to Pyropto without correction, since  $1600^{\circ}\text{C}$  may be dangerous for the siphon system and may shorten the life of moulds; 4) the time that the melt is allowed to stand in a ladle should not be less than 10 minutes; 5) rail steel must be cast completely killed, so that the ratio  $\text{Mn:Si} \leq 2.0$  must be maintained; 6) steel must be cast without the oxidized layer and for this purpose, for filling, the moulds are covered with sheet and a neutral or reducing atmosphere is formed over the metal in the mould. The time during which the melt boiled quietly was not observed to have any influence on the quality of the rails.

HANSEL W.

ALPC

5923

888.1834.004.87

Hansel W. An Analysis of Renovation Costs and Production Indices for Basic Open-Hearth Furnaces with Silica or Chromite-Magnesite Roofs in Polish Metallurgy.

3

"Analiza kosztów remontów i produkcyjnych wskaźników zasadowych pieców martenowskich ze sklepieniami krzemionkowymi i chromitowo-magnezytowymi w hutnictwie polskim". Hutnik, No. 4-5, 1958, pp. 142-158, 14 tabs.

The costs of refractory materials, the time taken over regular renovations, and renovation costs as concerning furnaces with silica and with chromite-magnesite roofs are compared, and the endurance of the two kinds of roofs is illustrated by diagrams. The influence likely to be exerted on the output of steel work by an increased number of furnaces with chromite-magnesite roofs is analysed by comparing the principal production indices. The conclusions reached are: 1) renovation costs in the case of chromite-magnesite lined furnaces are always higher than in the case of silica lined; 2) in view of the high costs, chromite magnesite lined furnaces should be used in rare cases only, and only for metallurgical reasons; 3) the long time which it takes to renovate chromite-magnesite furnaces keeps the index of operational time very low and thus makes it impossible to increase production; 4) chromite-magnesite lined furnaces are not reliable since there can be no certainty as to their ability to endure; 5) furnaces run below full heat capacity have a high endurance and a good index of operational time, but their output is low, whereas furnaces worked at or above full heat capacity have a high output and annual production, the index of operational time being low and the consumption of refractory materials high.

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25(1)

POL/39-59-12-3/16

AUTHOR: Hansel, Władysław, Master of Engineering, and Prusiński, Bogdan, Master of Engineering

TITLE: The Results of Research into the Weldability of Primary and Secondary Cavities in Rail Steel Ingots Cast in Conical Moulds without Hot Tops

PERIODICAL: Hutnik, 1959, Nr 12, pp 482-496 (Poland)

ABSTRACT: The authors begin by recalling the conclusions of their previous research (Hutnik, 1958, Nr 1-2) into the dependence of rail steel quality on melting and casting methods. This research was based on rails produced in 1955 and the results are summed up in Tables 1 and 2. In view of a proposition made in 1958 to cast rail ingots in funnel-shaped hot top moulds, the authors decided to conduct more exhaustive research into the method of casting in conical moulds without hot tops with special attention to the problem of weldability of primary and secondary cavities. This is the process used at the "Pokój" plant and in many foreign plants. ✓

Card 1/3



POL/39-59-12-3/16

The Results of Research into the Weldability of Primary and Secondary Cavities in Rail Steel Ingots Cast in Conical Moulds without Hot Tops

In order to conduct this study, Si content was lowered to 0.15-0.18% in the tapping analysis (Table 16) and a thorough classification was made of casting and rolling flaws for the entire range of Si content (Table 17). From this it appears that the initial temperature of the rolled ingot and not the Si content has the greatest influence on the weldability of clean cavities in ingots cast without hot tops. If the temperature is higher the number of rejects due to scales and fissures will be lower. The authors recommend an initial rolling temperature of 1,200°C (piropto, without correction) and consider that the amount of rejects (Tables 4 and 5) due to metallurgical flaws may thus be reduced. They then inquire into the best way of avoiding cavities. This depends, in their opinion, on: the type of mould, the method of casting the ingot,

Card 2/3

POB/39-59-12-3/16

The Results of Research into the Weldability of Primary and Secondary Cavities in Rail Steel Ingots Cast in Conical Moulds without Hot Tops

the rolling pressure and the influence of the hot top. The authors conclude that: a clean cavity can be welded, depending on the plastic treatment conditions; the correct cooling of the head of the ingot cuts off the access of oxygen to the cavity, improving its weldability; a reasonably good quality rail will be obtained by increasing the top end waste to 9-9.5% of the total weight of the ingot; unwelded traces of clean shrinkage cavities at the head of a rail are the result of improper plastic treatment. There are 17 tables, 28 figures and 6 references, 3 of which are Polish, 1 Czech and 2 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Huta Pokój, Nowy Bytom ("Pokój" Metallurgical Plant, Nowy Bytom).

Card 3/3

✓

HANSEL, Wladyslaw; OSIKA, Zygmunt

Segregation of elements in a killed steel ingot. Metal i  
odlew no. 9:37-56 '63.

1. Katedra Metalurgii Stali, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnica,  
Krakow.

HANSEN, A.

The case of milk.

p. 15 (Ochrona Pracy; Bezpieczenstwo I Higiena Pracy. Vol. 10, no. 4, Apr. 1956.  
Warszawa, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

HANSEN, Arwid, dr.

Gymnastics for relaxation during breaks. Praca zabezp spol  
3 no.8/9:16-21 '61.

~~HANSEN, Arwid, dr.~~

The need for lectures on labor physiology in higher polytechnic schools. Praca zabezp spol 3 no.11:10-12 '61.

HANSEN, Arwid, dr

Organizational benefits for employees aiming to prevent injuries of occupational origin. Praca zabezp spol 6 no. 5: 7-11 My '64.

HANSGUT, R., inz.; SPUNDA, J., inz.; BLAHA, J., inz. CSc.

Calculating the suction capacity of propeller pumps from the  
impeller dimensions. Strojirenstvi 14 no.7:483-490 J1 '64.

1. Sigma, Olomouc (for Hansgut and Spunda). 2. Czech Higher School  
of Technology, Prague (for Blaha).



HANSKI, W.

Analysis of fetal and newborn infant mortality and the problem of hemolytic disease. Polski tygod. lek. 6 no.33-34:1051-1057 20 Aug 1951. (OLML 21:2)

1. Of the Institute of Pathological Anatomy (Head--Prof. Janina Kowalczykowa, M.D.) of Krakow Medical Academy.

HANSKI, Witold

Pigmentary changes of the central nervous system. Pol. morph.  
5 no.1:39-51 1954.

1. Z Działu Patologii Instytutu Onkologii w Warszawie. Kierownik:  
prof. dr J. Laskowski. 2. I z Pracowni anatomo-patologicznej  
Szpitali Miejskich w Radomiu. Prosektor: dr med. W.Hanski.

(BRAIN, Neoplasms,

\*nevus, pigmented, in newborn)

(NEVUS, PIGMENTED,

\*brain, in newborn)

(INFANT, NEWBORN, diseases,

\*brain pigmented nevi)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, pathology,

\*pigmentary changes)

POLAND / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological.  
Digestive System.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35918

Author : Hanski, W.

Inst : Not given

Title : Morphological and Histological Investigations of the Genesis  
of the Amyloid Bodies of the Tongue.

Orig Pub : Nowotwory, 1956, 6, No. 2, 113-121.

Abstract : The amyloid bodies (AB) often occur in elderly adults and  
have a characteristic localization, which correspond to the  
distribution of the mucous glands. AB develop tubercular  
and sometimes multiple forms of the tongue in the absence  
of amyloid lesions in other organs. Under the microscope,  
AB appear as laminated structures with a concentric straited  
texture and form "canal spaces", corresponding to the seats

Card 1/2

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POLAND / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological.

S

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617910002-5"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35918

of disintegration and resorption. The cellular mucus  
of the stroma causes metachromatic reactions and appear to  
be the histoformative factors, which stimulate, at the  
prolonged existence of AB, their transformation into cal-  
cified and osteo-cartilaginous growths. -- A. B. Kuz'mina-  
Prigradova.

Card 2/2

HANSKI, Witold

Case of generalized moniliasis. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no. 31:  
1382-1385 30 July 56.

1. Z Pracowni Anatomopatologicznej Szpitali Miejskich w Radomiu;  
kierownik: dr. med. W. Hanski, Radom, ul. Moniuszki 2a.  
(MONILIASIS, case reports,  
generalized (Pol))

HANSKI, Wotolli; PERMUS, Romuald

Incidence of toxoplasmosis in the town and district of Radom on the basis of autopsy material. I. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 11 no.2:131-137 1957.

1. Z Pracowni Anatomopatologicznej Kierownik: dr med. W. Hanski i z Oddziału Noworodków Miejskiego Szpitala w Radomiu: Ordynator: lek. med. R. Permus.

(TOXOPLASMOSIS, epidemiol.  
in Poland (Pol))

HANSKI, Witold (Radom, Traugutta 4a)

Uterine lipomas. Gin. polska 28 no.6:635-640 Nov-Dec 57.

1. Z Pracowni Anatomopatologicznej Szpitala Miejskiego w Radomiu

Kierownik: dr med. W. Hanski.

(LIPOMA, case reports

uterus (Pol))

(UTERUS NEOPLASMS, case reports

lipoma (Pol))

DOBZANSKI, Tadeusz; HANSKI, Wicold

Three cases of retroperitoneal tumors of neural origin. Polski tygod.  
lek. 13 no.43:1691-1694 27 Oct 58.

1. Z Oddziału Wewnętrznego; Ordynator: dr med. T. Dobrzanski i z Pracowni Anatomopatologicznej; Kierownik: dr med. W. Hanski --Szpitala Miejskiego w Radomiu.

(NEUROMA, case reports,  
retroperitoneal (Pol))  
(RETROPERITONEAL SPACE, neoplasms,  
neuromas (Pol))

HANSKI, Witold; FERMUS, Romuald

Congenital teratoma of the thyroid. *Pediat, polska* 35 no.3:334-337 Mr '60.

1. Z Oddziału Noworodków i z Pracowni Anatomopatologicznej  
Szpitala Meijskiego w Radomiu, Ordynator Oddziału: lek. R.  
Fermus, Kierownik Pracowni: dr med. W. Hanski.

(THYROID GLAND neopl.)

(TERATOID TUMOR in inf. & child)



KOSINSKI, Jozef; HANSKI, Witold

A case of endocardial fibroelastosis complicated by atelectasis.  
Pediat.polska 35 no.12:1467-1469 D '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Chorob Dzieciacych Szpitala Miejskiego w Radomiu  
Ordynator: dr med. J.Kosinski i z Pracowni Anatomopatologicznej  
Kierownik: dr med. W.Hanski.  
(ENDOCARDIAL FIBROELASTOSIS compl)  
(ATELECTASIS compl)

HANSKI, Witold

Metastases of gastrointestinal cancer to the uterus. Gin. polska  
32 no.6:681-693 '61.

1. Z Pracowni Anatomopatologicznej Szpitala Miejskiego w Radomiu  
Kierownik: dr med. W.Hanski.

(UTERUS NEOPLASMS etiol) (GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM neopl)

~~SECRET~~  
HANSER, D.

Hungarian Technical Abst.  
Vol. 5 No. 2  
1953

547.587.26.07: 577.15.02  
12. Enzymatic synthesis of gallic acid derivatives. —  
Gallusztav adrmazsok enzimes szintézise — G. 10th and  
D. Hanser, (Proceedings of the Chemical Science Dept.  
Hungarian Academy of Sciences — *A Magyar  
Tudományos Akadémia Könyvtárának Közleményei*  
— Vol. I, No. 3-4, 1952, pp. 113-116, 1 fig., 1 tab.)  
In order to investigate the synthesizing effect of  
enzyme mixtures, an enzyme solution prepared from  
mycelia of *Aspergillus niger*, which contained esterase,  
gallic acid esterase and dihydrolase, was mixed with com-  
pounds that formed the basic elements of substances  
easily decomposed by "Tannase". These are gallic acid  
methyl ester, ethyl ester, gallic acid phenyl ester, digallic  
acid, glyceogalline and Chinese tannin. A decrease in the  
initial substances was experienced when methyl alcohol  
and gallic acid were used which indicated that the synthe-  
sis had occurred. The synthesis may attain 25 per cent.  
The synthesis of digallic acid from gallic acid takes place  
at a lower rate. The synthesis of glyceogalline and phenyl-  
gallate was not successful. From among the above enzymes  
the synthesizing effect of gallic acid esterase proved the  
most efficient.  
L. Finlay

IVACIC-BOHACEK, V.; HANSLER, Z.

Case of myasthenia. Neuropsihijatrija 3 no.3-4:277-280  
1955.

1. Iz Neurolosko-psihijatrijske klinike i Zavoda za  
rentenologiju i radium terapiju Medicinskog fakulteta u  
Zagrebu.

(MYASTHENIA GRAVIS, case report.  
(Ser))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.17 Vol.4/3 Public Health, etc. Mar58

HANSEIAN, L.

855. CONCERNING HYGIENE PROBLEMS IN ELECTROLYTIC CHROME-PLATING. K hygienické problematice elektrolytického chromování - Hanslían L. KHES, Olomouc - PRACOVNÍ LÉK. (Praha) 1957, 9/3 (204-208) Graphs 1 Tables 4

In 10 of 21 chrome-plating establishments, the air over the chrome baths contained Cr over the maximal allowable level. Up to the present, all works practising hard chrome plating had such a high level (average  $2.48 \mu\text{g. CrO}_3/\text{l.}$ ), while only 21.4% of works for glossy plating showed raised levels (average  $0.219 \mu\text{g.}/\text{l.}$ ). Despite the fact that in hard plating there is about 10 times the escape of chromic acid into the atmosphere, it appears that glossy plating involves a greater risk. The following factors influence the Cr content in the atmosphere above the baths: efficiency of exhaust ventilation and state of the exhaust tubing, concentration of  $\text{CrO}_3$  in the electrolyte, current density, distance of the bath level to the suction slits, shape and material of the cathode, surface and location of the anode, oscillations and level of current, width of the exhaust slits, working temperature of the bath, and the climactic conditions. The use of polystyrene or glass balls as a protective layer against loss of chrome vapour appears very effective, but is often associated with many technical difficulties. For baths of larger size it is recommended to use a construction for exhaust slits and pipes which will ensure even suction. For baths of usual size, slits should be 3-8 cm., and distance of slits to bath level not less than 15-20 cm. For hard-plating baths, shields are recommended; the surface of glossy plating baths should have a protective layer (petroleum, polystyrene balls).

Also appears in: BARBICEN, A Hyg. PRACE, 1957, 7, No. 8, 252-253.

HANSLIAN, LUBOMIR

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application. Part 1. - Safety and  
Sanitation Techniques.

H

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 71301.

Author : Lubomir Hanslian.

Inst :

Title : Upon the Noxiousness of Carbamide Resins.

Orig Pub: Bespecn. a hyg. prace, 1958, 8, No 2, 40-41.

Abstract: Damaged muscous membranes, abscesses and perforation of the nasal bridge were diagnosed at 87% of workers of a tablet workshop manufacturing buttons of ureoformaldehyde resins, and it was found that the cause was the use of a new sticky raw material producing much dust of relatively large particle size and separating a great amount

Card : 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and  
Their Application. Part 1. - Safety and Sanitation Techniques.

H

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 71301.

of formaldehyde in contact with the moisture of muscous membranes. The dust was decreased by the installation of vacuum cleaners on the molding benches, by a more rigorous inspection of the raw material quality, and by the observation of rules of personal hygiene.

Card : 2/2

HANSLIAN, L.

HANSLIAN, Lubomir, RNDr. PhMr.; KADLEC, Karel, MUDr.

Wood from the hygienic viewpoint. Pt.1. Drevo 19 no.9:326-328  
S '64.

1. District Hygienic and Epidemiologic Station of the Section  
of Industrial Hygiene, Olomouc (for Hanslian). 2. Dermatologic  
Clinic of the Palacky University, Olomouc (for Kadlec).

HANSLIA I, Lubomir, RNDr. PHDr.; KADLEC, Karel. MUDr.

Wood from the hygienic viewpoint. Pt.2. Pravo 19 no.10:  
383-384 O '64.

1. District Health and Epidemiology Station, Section of  
Industrial Hygiene Olomouc (for Hanslian). 2. Clinic  
of Dermatology of the Palacky University, Olomouc (for  
Kadlec).



HANSLIAN, Lubomir, RNDr. PhMr.; KADLEC, Karel, MUDr.

Wood from the viewpoint of hygiene. Pt. 3. Drevo 19 no.11:411-414  
N '64.

1. District Station of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Section of  
Industrial Hygiene, Olomouc (for Hanslian). 2. Clinic of Dermatology  
of the Palacky University, Olomouc (for Kadlec).

HANSLIAN, Lubomir, MDr. PhDr.; KADLEC, Karel, MDr.

Wood from the hygienic point of view. Pt. 4. Drevo 19 no.12:451-452 D '64.

1. District Health and Epidemiology Station, Olomouc (for Hanslian).
2. Clinic of Dermatology of Palacky University, Olomouc (for Kadlec).

HANSLIAN, Lubomir; KADLEC, Karel

Products of thermal disintegration of wood. Prac. lek. 16 no.7:  
331-336 S '64.

1. Okresni hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice Obvodniho ustavu  
narodniho zdravi v Olomouci (vedouci MUDr. RNDr. V. Burian),  
Dermatologicka klinika lekarske fakulty Palackeho University v  
Olomouci (prednosta prof. dr. G. Lejhanec).

HANSLIAN, Lubomir; KADLEC, Karel

Allergic diseases caused by larch wood. Prac. lek. 16 no.8:  
362-366 0 '64.

1. Okresni hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice v Olomouci  
(reditel MUDr. RNDr. V. Burian) a Dermatologicka klinika  
lekarske fakulty Palackeho University v Olomouci (pred-  
nosta prof. dr. G. Lejhanec).

HANSLIAN, L.; BARBORIK, M.

On the problem of work hazard in silage. Pracovni lek.11 no.9:  
472-474 N '59.

1. Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice v Olomouci, reditel  
MUDr. RNDr. Vaclav Burian. I.interni klinika Palackeho university  
v Olomouci, prednosta prof. MUDr. Pavel Luki  
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)  
(CARBON DIOXIDE toxicol.)  
(NITROGEN toxicol.)

NAVRATIL, J.; BARBORIK, M.; HANSLIAN, L.

Lesions of the upper respiratory tract caused by fluorine during the production of superphosphate. Cesk. otolar. 9 no.4:199-201 Ag '60.

1. Otorinolaryngologická klinika PU v Olomouci; Ordinariat nemoci z povolani pri I. interni klinice PU v Olomouci; Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologická stanice v Olomouci.

(RESPIRATORY SYSTEM dis.)

(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES )

(FLUORINE toxicol.)

HANSLIAN, Lubomir

Chlorine dioxide as a new industrial poison. Pracovní lek.12 no.9:  
464-470 N'60.

1. Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice v Olomouci (reditel  
MUDr. RNDr. V. Burian).  
(CHLORINE)  
(AIR POLLUTION)

KADLEC, K.; HANSLIAN, L.

Occupational dermatitis in the production of vitamin B<sub>6</sub>. Pracovní  
lek. 13 no.3:109-116 Ap '61.

1. Dermatovenerologická klinika PU v Olomouci, přednosta prof. MUDr.  
G. Lejhanec.

(OCCUPATIONAL DERMATITIS etiol)  
(VITAMIN B<sub>6</sub> toxicol)



KADLEC, K.; HANSLIAN, L.

Skin injuries in core drillers using phenol formaldehyde resins.  
Cesk. dermat. 36 no.3:163-168 My '61.

1. Dermatologická klinika Palackého university v Olomouci, prednosta  
prof. MUDr. G. Lejhanec Odbor hygieny prace KHES Ostrava, pracoviste  
Olomouc, prednosta MUDr. P. Pachner.

(RESINS toxicol) (OCCUPATIONAL DERMATITIS etiol)

KADLEC, K.; HANSLIAN, L.

Occupational dermatitis during the production of vitamin B<sub>6</sub>. Cesk.  
derm. 36 no.5:291-298 Ag '61.

1. Dermatologicka klinika Palackeho university v Olomouci Krajska  
hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice v Olomouci.

(VITAMIN B<sub>6</sub> toxicol) (OCCUPATIONAL DERMATITIS)

BARBORIK, M.; HANSLIAN, L.; NAVRATIL, J.; KRC, C.; Techn. spoluprace  
PLEICHINGEROVA, O.

Survey of health conditions among workers employed in the production  
of superphosphates. Prac. lek. 14 no.2:75-81 Mr '62.

1. I interni klinika UP v Olomouci, prednosta prof. MUDr. P. Lukl -  
ordinariat pro choroby z povolani Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicke  
stanice Ostrava, pracoviste Olomouc, odbor hygieny prace, vedouci MUDr.  
P. Pachner Otorinolaryngologicka klinika UP v Olomouci, prednosta doc.  
MUDr. J. Chvojka Ustredni rtg ustav FN v Olomouci, prednosta MUDr.  
J. Doubravsky.

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(PHOSPHATES toxicol) (OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES etiol)  
(DUST)

KADLEC, K.; HANSLIAN, L.; BARBORIK, M.

Occupational pulmonary carcinoma caused by working with tar oils.  
Pracovni lek. 14 no.4:170-175 My '62.

1. Dermatologicka klinika Palackeho university v Olomouci, prednosta  
prof. MUDr. G.Lejhanec Odbor hygieny prace KHES Ostrava, pracoviste  
Olomouc, prednosta MUDr. P.Pachner I. interni klinika Palackeho  
university v Olomouci, prednosta prof. MUDr. P.Lukl.  
(TARS toxicol) (SKIN NEOPLASMS etiol)  
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES etiol)

HANSLIAN, L.; BARBORIK, M.

The problem of formation of nitrous gases in silos. Prac. lež. 14  
no.6:277-284 Ag '62.

1. Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice v Ostrave, pracoviste  
Olomouc, reditel MUDr. J. Verner I. interni klinika Palackeho university  
v Olomouci, prednosta prof. MUDr. P. Lukl.  
(NITROGEN) (GASES)

KADLEC, K.; HANSLIAN, L.

Health problems in working with wood of *Mansonia altissima*. Pracovní  
lek. 14 no.8:375-379 0 '62.

1. Dermatovenerologická klinika lek. fak. Palackého university v  
Olomouci, přednosta prof. dr. G. Lejhanec, Oddělení hygieny práce  
OHES, Olomouc.

(WOOD) (OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HANSLIAN, L., Dr; KADLEC, K., Dr; and BARBORIK, M., Dr  
[affiliation not given].

"Chromium"

Prague, Pracovní Lékarství, Vol XV, No 4, May 63, Supplement  
Prehledy, pp 7-10.

Abstract: General information on chromium: characteristic properties, permissible concentration of chromium in a working atmosphere, technical uses of chromium and its compounds, protection of workers, detection of chromium, toxicology, biological tests, and medical examinations. Twenty references, including 7 Czech and 1 Russian.

- END -

2050

[CSO: 2000-N

14

HANSLIAN, Lubomir; KADLEC, Karel

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617910002-5"

Wood dust as a health danger. Drevarsky vyskum no.1:19-26 '64.

1. District Hygienic and Epidemiologic Station, Olomouc.

HANSLIAN, Lubomir; KADLEČ, Karel

Timber and timber dust. Prac. lek. 16 no.6:276-282 Ag '64

1. Okresní hygienicko-epidemiologická stanice v Olomouci  
(vedoucí MUDr. RNDr. V. Burián) a Dermatologická klinika lékařské  
fakulty Palackého University v Olomouci (předseda - prof. dr.  
G. Lejhanec).



HANSLIAN, L.; PLEICHINGEROVA, O.

Cyanogen chloride a hygienic problem. Cesk. hyg. 9 no.7:414-420  
Ag '64.

1. Okresni hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice, Olomouc.

HANSLIAN, L.

The hygienic evaluation of basic arc welding. Cesk. hyg. 10 no.8:  
490-496 S '65.

1. Okresni hygienicko-epidemiologicka stаницe, Olomouc.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HANSLIAN, L; PELLONINGEROVA, O.

Okres Hygienic-Epidemiological Station (Okresni hygienicko-  
epidemiologicka stanice), Olomouc (for both)

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Hygiena, No 7, 1964, pp 414-420

"Hydrogen Chloride As a Hygienic Problem."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 613.6:674.02

HANSLIAN, Lubomir; KADLEC, Karel; Okresni Station of Hygiene and Epidemiology (Hygienicko-Epidemiologicka Stanice), Olomouc, Director (Reditel) Dr V. BURIAN; Dermatological Clinic, Medical Faculty, Palacky University (Dermatologicka Klinika Lek. Fak. PU), Olomouc, Head (Prednosta) Irof Dr G. LEJHANEK.

"Biological Effects of Wood Dust."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 18, No 9, Nov 66, pp 393 - 399

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The effect of wood dust is mechanical, chemical, and physicochemical. The diseases caused by wood dust are varied, and may involve many organs, but it is the skin that is affected most frequently. Usually the biological effect is due to some substances contained in wood, which is true especially of tropical woods. The diseases induced by wood dust are either due to its primary toxic effect, to allergy, or to general damage caused by the dust. A case of two woodgrinders is described; it seems that the wood which they handled contained some 2% free silica, which induced lung fibrosis. From the health point of view wood dust constitutes an industrial hazard. 4 Tables, 29 Western, 8 Czech references. (Ms. rec. 29 Sep 65).

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MAMULA, M; HANSLIK, T

Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, Prague-Roz - (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical  
Communications, No 2, February 1967, pp 884-891

"Chemistry of aluminum hydride complexes. Part 2:  
Production and properties of trisodiumhexahydro-  
aluminate."

TRNOVEC, Tomas; BENO, Milan; PLESKOVA, Anna; HANTABAL, Eugen; RUSEK, Vlastimil

Metabolism of radiocerium administered intratracheally in white  
rats. Prac. lek. 16 no.5:197-202 J1 '64.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave (riaditel  
prof. dr. M. Nosal).

L 11179-66 EWP(e)/EWI(m)/EWP(w)/I/EWP(t)/EWP(b) LIP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6004951

SOURCE CODE: RU/0027/65/010/001/0049/0052

AUTHOR: Tavadze, F. N.; Bairamasvili, I. A.; Tagarelsvili, G. V.; Hantadze, D. V.

ORG: Institute of Metallurgy, Tbilisi

TITLE: Thermic expansion of boron and the volumetric effect of its melting

SOURCE: Studii si cercetari de metalurgie, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 49-52

TOPIC TAGS: boron, heat expansion, metal melting

ABSTRACT: The authors found that as opposed to "semimetals" which have a small value of the Gruneisen constant and whose volume decreases on melting, boron's volume increases on melting which is a characteristic of true metals. The volume increase to the melting temperature also corresponds to the value of the Gruneisen constant for typical metals. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

OWCZAREK, Lucjan; HANSZ, Janusz; PRZYBYL, Leszek

Amyloidosis and ankylosing spondylitis in chronic suppurative processes of the skin. Reumatologia (Warsz.) 2 no.3:267-271 '64.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu (Kierownik: prof. dr K. Wysocki).



L 00095-66 EPA(s)-2/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) JD/WH/JG  
ACCESSION NR: AP5025538 RU/0027/65/010/001/0167/0172

AUTHOR: Hantadze, D. V.

TITLE: Determining the density of molten metals by the drop method <sup>44 pages</sup> *3/6 B*

SOURCE: Studii si cercetari de metalurgie, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 167-172

TOPIC TAGS: molten metal, fluid density measurement, physical metallurgy <sup>44, 55, 1</sup> *4*

ABSTRACT: The authors describe in detail a method and instrument ofr determining the density of molten metals by direct determination of the size of a drop. The corresponding calculations are also shown. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 graph, 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institutul de metalurgie, U.R.S.S., Tiflis (Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: CQ.

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MH <sup>44, 55</sup>

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

JPRS

*pl*  
Card 1/1

HANTEL, L. : CETHLINSKI T.

Electromagnetic blocking locks, p. 183.

Wiadomości Elektrotechniczne. (Stowarzyszenie Elektryków Polskich,  
Centralny Zarząd Energetyki, Centralny Zarząd Przemysłu Kablewego)  
Warszawa, Poland Vol. 15, no. 8 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. /no. 2,  
Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

HANTKOVA, Z.; FOREFTOVA, B.

Proteus in normal and pathological material in children. Cesk.  
pediat.15 no.10:901-904 0'60.

1. Katedra mikrobiologie a patologické anatomie FDL KU v Praze.  
Cesk.pediat.15 no.10:901-904 0'60.  
(PROTEUS INFECTIONS in inf & child)

HANTOS, E.

HUNG.

1620. Spectrophotometric determination of uranium with morin. M. T. Beck and E. Hantos (Magyar Kem. Foly., 1954, 60 [8], 244-247). The uranyl ion forms a stable complex with morin at pH 4 to 7, the ratio of  $UO_2^{2+}$  to morin being 1 to 2. The properties of this compound make a precise, spectrophotometric and colorimetric determination of U possible. P. HAAS.

AMX JSH

HANTOS E.

500-200

*NU*  
*CH*

Spectrophotometric determination of uranium. M. T. Bleck and E. Hantos (Univ. Szeged), *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hungarica* 1984 (1985) (in English).--A colorimetric U detn. is described based on the complex formation of  $UO_2^{++}$  ions with morin (I) in the pH range of 4 to 7. *Procedure:* Dissolve 10-100  $\mu$  U in the form of  $UO_2(NO_3)_2$  in EtOH and transfer to a 25-ml. volumetric flask. After adding 5 ml. of a 0.001 M ethanolic soln. of I fill the flask to the mark with 60% EtOH and allow to stand for 10 min. Detn. of the extinction at 430 m $\mu$  in a Beckman spectrophotometer follows. As reference soln. use a 0.0002 M EtOH soln. of I. Read the U content from a calibration curve. Several ions, notably those of the third group of the periodic system, interfere. If these are present sepa. by paper chromatography and elution of the U from the paper is necessary. If the amt. of U present in the sample is in the range of 2-20  $\mu$  the procedure is slightly different. A 0.0002 M EtOH soln. of I is employed and as a reference soln. a 0.0004 M ethanolic soln. of I. Results of U detn. show that the suggested method is sensitive and accurate. Ernst M. Goldstein

(2)

200-200

HANTOS, I.

HANTOS, I. - No. 14, Summer 1954. - Hungarian Heavy Industries

Precast concreting made easy by the use of Hungarian vibrating tables and manual vibrators. p. 43.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955  
Uncl.

HANTOS, Janosne

Surveying the work of the village interprofessional committees.  
Munka 11 no.8:10 Ag '61.

1. Kozalkalmazottak Szakszervezete szervezesi osztalyanak vezetoje.

(Hungary--Trade unions)

HANTOS, L.

Ervin Bauer, the great forgotten physician-biologist. Orv. hetil.  
106 no.21:998 23 My '65.



HANTOS, Laszlo, dr.

Evaluation of bile duct anastomoses. Magy. Sebesz. 15 no.1:31-37  
F '62.

1. Jarasi Tanacs Korhaza Kormend. Sebeszeti Osztaly. Igazgato sebesz-  
foorvos: Remetei Filep Ferenc, dr.

(BILE DUCTS surg)

HUNGARY

HANTOS, Laszlo, Dr, REMETEI, FILEP, Ferenc, Dr; Jaras Council Hospital, Surgical Ward (Jarasi Tanacs Korhaza, Sebeszeti Osztaly), (director-chief surgeon: REMETEI, FILEP, Ferenc, Dr), Kormend.

"Extensive Resection of the Small Intestines."

Budapest, Magyar Sebeszet, Vol XVI, No 3, June 1963, pages 167-170.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] The authors discuss the opinion of several surgeons concerning subtotal resection of the small intestines. A case of his own is described where subtotal resection was necessary because of fibrosarcoma and only a 10 cm long section of the small intestine was retained. The fibrosarcoma caused no distant metastases, only several local recidives developed. In the opinion of the authors, subtotal resection of the small intestine should only be carried out in cases of extreme need. 14 Western, 5 Eastern European references.

1/1

HANTOS, Laszlo, Dr  
Surgical intervention in the aged. Orv. hetil. 105 no.6:254-257  
9 F'64

1. Jarasi Tanacs Korhaza Kormend, Sebeszeti Osztaly.

\*

**HUNG.**

9434\* Enrichment of Copper on the Surface of Rolled Steels.  
Hérdúsulás hengerelt acélok felületén. (Hungarian.) Bezd  
Hantos and Kerecs Rods. Kohászati Lapok, v. 10, no. 3, Mar.  
1955, p. 123-124.

Determination of low-copper steels for investigation of the  
causes of surface cracking. Suggestions for avoiding the  
phenomenon. Tables, photograph, graphs.

HANTOS, R.

HANTOS, R. Calculating tube pressures in the Pilger tube-drawing process. p. 354.

Vol. 10, No. 8, Aug. 1956.

FCHASZATI IAPOK.

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 1, May 1956

HANTCS, R.; Koves, F.; Torma, N.

Formation of surface scale from the effect of flames containing hydrocarbons in manufacturing steel pipe. p. 105.

KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest.

Vol 11, no. 3, Mar 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

HANNES, R.

Hungarian technical expressions of steel tube production according to Hannesmann's system. p. 357 (Kohaszati Lapok. Budapest Vol. 11, no. 8, Aug. 1956 Kohaszati Lapok. Vol. 11, no. 9)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (SEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957 Uncl.



HANLOS, R.

6. Analysis of forces in tube drawing, (in German)  
R. Hanlos, L. Heerlin, L. Selig, *Arch.  
Techn. Math. Sci.*, 1956, No. 1-2, pp. 127-140, 12 fig., 5 tab.

In the course of mill experiments the authors have measured the forces arising during the plug drawing of mild steel tubes with phosphatized surfaces. Electric resistance strain gauges were used for the measurements. The drawing force remains constant during drawing. Only slight changes were caused in the drawing force by the different lubricants. According to comparative experiments the tubes with phosphatized surface can be drawn with the same effort as tubes with lime-coated surface. The force acting upon the mandrel stem was about 10 to 20% of the total drawing force. A comparison of several formulae used for calculating the forces arising in tube drawing proved that the best results could be obtained by the Geleji formula.



HANTOS, R

Distr.: 4E2c/4E2b(w)

84. Examination of forces arising in the course of tube drawing. R. Hantos, J. Heeringer, J. Schey. *A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Műszaki Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei*. Vol. 21, 1957, No. 1-4, pp. 141-155, 12 figs., 5 tabs.

The forces arising in the course of drawing phosphate-coated mild steel tubes over a mandrel have been measured in full-scale tests. Measurements were conducted by using extensometers of the electric resistance type. The force of drawing remained constant during the drawing operations and was only slightly altered by various kinds of lubricant. Comparative tests proved that phosphate-coated pipes could be drawn with the same force as lime-coated ones. The force acting on the stem of the mandrel is 10-20% of the total force of drawing. Some of the formulae used for computing the forces occurring in the drawing of tubes were compared to the results of measurement. Geieji's formula was found to yield the best results.

HANTOS, R.

Distr: 4E2c

27  
46 / Preparation and properties of metallic uranium. Revis  
1 / Hantos. *Kohászati Lapok* 91, 27-33(1958).—A review.  
L. G. Arvat

HANTOS, R.

Plutonium. p. 513

KOHASZATI KAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesult)  
Budapest, Hungary  
Vol. 13, no.10/11, Oct./Nov. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA) L., Vol. 8, no.7, July 1959  
Uncl.

HANTYCH, M.; KAPRAL, K. - Vol. 3, no. 1, Jan. 1955. STROJIRENSKA VYROBA

For a higher technological level in the production of steam boilers. p. 23.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (KEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955  
Uncl.

HANTYCH, Martin

Zavalcovani trubek. 2./cast/ (Seamless-Tube Rolling. Vol. 2. 1st ed. illus.,  
bibl.) Prague, UTEIN, 1957. 32 p. Series 10, 1957, No. 2 of Technicke informace  
(Technical Information)

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Ceske knihy, No. (None)

HANTYCH, Martin

What brought the revision of regulations on steam boilers.  
Normalizace 13 no.3:94-95 Mr '65.

1. Prvni brnenska strojirna Zavody Klementa Gottwalda, Brno.

HANIZ, A

KELEMEN, L., Prof.; HORVATH, A., dr.; HADNAGY, Cs., dr.; ERDELYI, Ana, dr.;  
SZILAGYI, D., dr.; HANTZ, A., dr.

Ketonemia in acute hepatitis. Med. int., Bucur. 9 no.4:569-  
573 Apr 57.

1. Clinica de boli infectioase si Clinica medicala nr. 11 din Tg.  
Mures.

(HEPATITIS, blood in  
hyperketonemia, eff. of vitamin B 12)

(VITAMIN B 12, ther. use  
hyperketonemia in hepatitis)

(KETONE BODIES, in blood  
excess, in acute hepatitis)

BUKARESTI, I.; KASZA, L.; HADNAGY, Cs.; CSIKI, I.N.; HANTZ, A.

Investigations in connection with the clinical value of the polarographic method. Investigations in the field of internal medicine. Rumanian M  
Rev. no.4:27-34 '61.

(CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL)



ALMASI, Iacoretia; HANTZ, A.

Spectroscopic study of arylis sulfanil chlorides. Studii cerc  
chimie Cluj 14 no.1:147-159 '63.

1. Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch.

ALMASI, Lucretia; PASKUCZ, L.; HANTZ, A.

From the field of organic element combinations. Pt.17.  
Studii cerc chimie Cluj 14 no.1:161-164 '63.

Contributions to the synthesis of the O,O-dialkylchlorothiophosphates.  
Ibid.:203-205

1. Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch.

ZSAKO, I.; ALMASI, Lucretia; GIURGIU, M.; HANTZ, A.

Constancy of acid dissociation of the O,O-diethylester of the p-iodine-phenyl-sulfonamidothiophosphoric acid in ethanol-water mixtures. Studii cerc chimie Cluj 14 no.2:271-280 '63.

1. Chair of Physical Chemistry, "Babes-Bolyai" University, Cluj, and the Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch.

ALMASI, L.; HANTZ, A.

From the field of organic element combinations. Studii cerc  
chimie Cluj 14 no.2:303-315 '63.

1. Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch.

ALMASI, Lucretia; HANTZ, Andrei

On the heteroorganic compounds. Pt.20. Rev chimie Roum 9 no.2:  
155-160 F '64

1. Institute of Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj.

1  
AIMASI, Lucretia; HANT, Andrei

Heteroorganic compounds. Pt.21. Rev chimie Roum 9 no.6/7:  
433-440 Je-Jl '64

1. Institute of Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch  
59-65 Donath St.

AIMASI, Iacovita; HANTU, Andrei

In the field of organic element combinations. Studii cerc  
chim 13 no.6/7:441-447 Ja-Jl '64

1. Institute of Chemistry of the Romanian Academy, Cluj  
Branch, 59-65 Donath St.

ALMASI, Lucrotia; HANTZ, Andrei

On heteroorganic combinations. Pt. 22. Rev chimie Roum 10  
no. 3: 287-291 Mar '65.

1. Institute of Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj  
Branch, 59-65 Donath St. Submitted August 4, 1964.



ALMASI, Lucretia: HANTZ, A.

From the field of element-organic combinations. Pt.22. Studii  
cerc chim 14 no.3:265-269 Mr '65.

1. Institute of Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch,  
59.65 Donath St. Submitted August 4, 1964.

ZHAKO, Ya. [Zsako, I.]; AL'MASHI, L. [Almasi, L.]; DZHURDZHU, M.  
[Giurgiu, M.]; KHANTS, A. [Hantz, A.]

Physicochemical properties of O,O-dialkyl esters of aryl-sulfonamidophosphoric and thiophosphoric acids. Part 1: Acidity constants of some O,O-diethyl esters of arylsulfonamidothiophosphoric acids in ethanol-water mixture and the applicability of Hammett equation to the above-mentioned compounds. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.10:1866-1871 O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Universitet im. Babesha-Boyai i Institut khimii Akademii nauk Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki Rumynii, g. Kluzh.

HANTZMANN, P.

Proper storing and handling of lumber at wood-processing plants. p. 214.  
FAIPAR. (Faipari Tudamanyos Egyesulet) Budapest. Vol. 5, no. 8, Aug. 1955]

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1956

L 31419-66 ETC(f)

ACC NR: AP6022972

SOURCE CODE: GE/0025/65/008/012/0697/0704

AUTHOR: Sachse, G.—Sakse, G.; Hantzschel, H.—Khenchel', Kh.

ORG: Department of Radiochemistry, Central Institute for Nuclear Research, Rossendorf  
(Bereich Radiochemie, Zentralinstitut für Kernforschung)

TITLE: Decontamination of radioactive waste waters <sup>19</sup>by contact precipitation, Part III.  
Calculation of the investment and operating costs of a contact precipitation in connection with following decontamination by ion exchange

SOURCE: Kernenergie, v. 8, no. 12, 1965, 697-704

TOPIC TAGS: chemical decontamination, radioactive waste disposal, water purification, chemical precipitation, ion exchange, cost estimate, industrial plant

ABSTRACT: A calculation of the cost of construction and operation of a plant with a capacity of 10 m<sup>3</sup>/h has been carried out on the base of semitechnical experiments of decontaminating radioactive waste waters by contact precipitation and ion exchange. The investment cost of a plant of the capacity mentioned above for the two variants in account amounts to about 290,000 and 320,000 M, respectively. The operating cost of contact precipitation amounts to 0.99 M/m<sup>3</sup> for the one-stage plant, and to 0.94 M/m<sup>3</sup> for the two-stage one. Two variants have been taken into account for decontaminating the radioactive waste waters by ion exchange: using the ionite in the Na-Cl form leads to a total operating cost of 2.45 M/m<sup>3</sup>, using it in the H-Oh form to that of 2.86 M/m<sup>3</sup>. The authors thank Prof. Dr. K. Schwabe for his interest in the completion of this work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 8 tables. /NA/  
Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 14,18,07/SUBM DATE: 01Sep65/ORIG REF: 006/OTH REF: 001

HANUKOV, E.D. [Khanukov, Ye. D.], dr., a kozgazdasagi tudomanyok  
doktora, foiskolai tanar; BOROTVAS, Elemer [translator]

New ways of improving railroad freight tariffs in the Soviet  
Union. Kozl tud sz 13 no. 3:97-105 Mr '63.

1. Moszkvai Vasutmernoki Foiskola (for Khanukov).

Hanula, P.

Vitamins in food research in Slovakia. P. Valentín, D. Žuffová, P. Hanula, M. Čunderlíková, and I. Stein (Výsk. ústav potravinářského průmyslu, Bratislava, Czech.). *Průmysl Potravin* 4, 20-4 (1953).—In 72 different kinds of vegetables, fruits, oils, fats, and food products the contents of the following vitamins (I) were detd.: A, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>, niacin, and folic acid. More than 450 tabulated values from approx. 3000 estns. are presented. Preventive measures against losses of I in manufg. processes are suggested. L. I. Urbánek

1970, p. 1.

"Theodor W. Adorno: Separation and Reconciliation."

Chandos Review, Bristol, Vol. 1, No. 5/6, July/Aug. 1970, p. 17.

See: Modern European Accessions List, Vol. 1, No. 10, Oct. 1961, Lib. of Congress.

HANULA, I.

"Production of Corn Extract and Its use in the Penicillin Industry",  
P. 223. (TECHNICKA PRACA, Vol. 6, No. 4, Apr. 1954, Bratislava,  
Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEML), 16, Vol. 4,  
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.



PANELA, P.

"Significance of Dehydration in the Food Industry; Artificial Drying of Foods Decreases Loss of Vitamins", P. 107. (TECHNICKA PRACA, Vol. 6, No. 7, July 1954, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EFAL), 10, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

HANULA, P.

Technical-political training of chemists in Banska Stiavnica. p. 625.  
TECHNICKA PRACA, Bratislava, Vol. 6, no. 10, Oct. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6,  
June 1956, Uncl.

HANULA, P.

✓The effect of raw material on the biological quality of corn liquor. P. Valentin, P. Hanula, and J. Arpai (Výskumný ústav potravin. priemyslu, Bratislava, Czech.). Chem. Zvesti 19, 82-82(1956).—Corn liquor (I), a by-product in the manuf. of corn starch, is a basic raw material for corn production of antibiotics. The chem., phys., biol., and microbiol. characteristics of corn and the effect on liquor were studied. Corn variety "kónský zub" was very satisfactory. Jan Míčka

MD

(3)

HANULA, P. ; JANIGA, J.

Analysis of water absorbed by swollen corn grains. p. 318.

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. (Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu) Prava, Czechoslovakia,  
Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,  
November 1959.

uncl.